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**LIBRARY ACTION
EVERY DAY MORE URGENT!**

"The war will have been fought in vain if we in the United States . . . are plunged into bitter arguments over our part in the peace. . . . Such bitterness would only confuse us and cloud our path. **How much more sensible it would be if our people could be supplied with the facts and then, through orderly discussion, could arrive at a common understanding of what needs to be done.**"

—Vice President Henry A. Wallace
December 28, 1942, commemorating
the birthday of Woodrow Wilson.

**ARE OUR LIBRARIES DOING THEIR UTMOST TODAY
TO ASSURE THAT PUBLIC OPINION TOMORROW
WHICH SHALL BRING A JUST AND LASTING PEACE?**

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The State Library is a Division in the Indiana Library and Historical Department.

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EVERY DAY MORE URGENT

Citizen understanding of peace and postwar issues grows more important with the passing of every day. Leaders in every walk of life are constantly and increasingly expressing their views on these issues. Newspapers and magazines are teeming with such utterances. Radio programs are adding to the flood. The biggest job of adult education in a century, perhaps of all time, is now unfolding.

It may well be asked may not the war end too soon? May not peace terms and world reconstruction again be attempted before people and their leaders are prepared to bring about a just and lasting settlement of the war?

Libraries have their greatest opportunity of all time in this crisis. It is not enough to collect materials on war and postwar issues. It is not enough merely to display such materials. It is not enough to wait for people to come and ask for such materials. It is necessary to promote the reading and wide-spread use of such materials actively, aggressively, by every legitimate means. It is necessary to make it difficult for people to avoid reading and thinking today about the issues which are involved in bringing about a just and lasting peace tomorrow.

If libraries are truly educational institutions, and if librarians are truly professionals serving in the field of education, this is the time and this is the cause to prove the claim. The proof must lie in a great impact on public thinking, and the proof must come while there is yet time.

The present issue of *Library Occurrent* addresses itself primarily to this all-important purpose.

SECOND THINGS SECOND; THE LIBRARY AFTER THE WAR*

By Lowell Martin

Graduate Library School, University of Chicago

Any discussion of postwar planning for libraries assumes that the United Nations will win the war. If we lose, there is no need for discussing postwar plans, either now or in the future. If we lose, we will be spared many troublesome professional problems. Selection of personnel will be simplified, books will be chosen for us, even the perennial problem of limited finances need not engage our attention. In short, the job of running a library will be easier, even as the job of a slave is easier, in a certain peculiar sense, than that of a free man. The only disadvantage involved is that libraries will not function for the values and purposes which libraries, as promoters of printed materials in a free society, believe important.

This means that winning the war is our first task. First things must be placed first. But the contention of my remarks is that second things must be placed second, and not disregarded altogether. There are several considerations that convince me that attention now to the postwar period not only detracts in no way from armed victory but actually is consistent with the modern reality of total war.

In the first place, the war, the peace, and the postwar period are not separate and distinct, but are parts of the same grand campaign. We are not fighting in order to win the war—we are fighting to win the war in order to establish a free postwar world. No field general would dare to plan his immediate attack without concern for the military situation a week or a month or a year hence. In the same way, both the first step of armed conquest and the second step of an effective peace must be considered if we are to win a "total victory." Even as the

war could be won more easily today if we had prepared for it on the basis of the obvious signs of the last decade, so the peace will be won if we get ready for it when we can.

In the second place, total war means that each of us must give, accordingly as he is best fitted, unreservedly of that which will most help the total effort. Actual fighting stands foremost among the required services. Other contributions rank somewhere not far behind. As citizens, each of us makes certain negative contributions, "little" sacrifices—we abstain from eating a quantity of sugar that isn't good for us anyway, we refrain from driving our automobiles at speeds that would probably send us to hospitals, we collect junk from our attics that might burn down our houses if we left it there. In a more positive sense, as librarians we help by dispensing war information and performing other services. If these contributions exhaust your energies, in the sense that the pilot of a Flying Fortress on a daylight raid over Europe is exhausted, then do not devote time to postwar planning and thus detract from these essential services. But if there is strength left in you, if you seek to make a greater contribution, do not hesitate to give attention to postwar plans. Leadership in postwar reconstruction is one of the things that you, as librarians, are best fitted to give to the total campaign.

The final consideration that convinces me that attention by librarians to the campaign of peace is necessary even while we are engaged in the campaign of war grows out of the history of the public library in the last quarter-century. As I read that history, the public library has in at least four decisive periods, revealed evidence of "too little, too late." The opportunity after the "rehearsal" war—also known as World War I—for in-

* This paper was presented at the I.L.A. Annual Conference, October 7, 1942.

creased service to large numbers of demobilized soldiers was, to use Dean Wilson's phrase, "largely muffed." The opportunity in connection with the hopeful adult education movement of the 1920's, while it may not have been "muffed," certainly has not been a remarkably clean catch. Similarly, the opportunity presented by huge numbers of purposeful readers during the first years of the depression was not realized, although a Chicago librarian is the first to admit that limited finances held the whip hand in that period. Finally, there is the present war situation, occasionally notable in its library contribution, but on the whole far short of what it would be if libraries the country over had become powerful adult service agencies in their communities before December 7, 1941.

In each of these periods the library effort has been worked by "good will," but in view of the slight difference which it made in the total problem can be characterized not unfairly as "too little, too late." We can see the postwar library problem coming; we have the opportunity to meet it completely, so that in the reflective quiet of our own rooms we will be able to tell ourselves that it is a job well done.

So much for exhortation. The important thing is what can be done now in relation to the postwar period. This in turn depends upon the kind of place the postwar world will be. Let me say immediately that I believe that we are engaged today not only in a struggle to defend our way of life, but also in a revolution that is changing our way of life. I do not believe that we will be able to, or indeed want to, reconstruct the society that existed before Pearl Harbor. This applies to libraries—public libraries in their own right, and school libraries as parts of similarly affected educational institutions—as well as it does to major aspects of politics and economics. The postwar library problem is not likely to be the relatively simple one of providing more service of the kind that we have known. I

would even venture the prophecy that if the public library after the war fails to get into the center of the stream of events in the new society, it will suffer neglect—financial and social—and will have only public inertia to perpetuate it. On the other hand, if the library makes a vital contribution to the new society, it may assume a prominence which it does not now enjoy and a service pattern which seems alien to it today.

All library problems, whether new or old, will be more difficult after the war because of the social setting in which they will operate. Economic adjustment will be predominant, and will control our every move as the war does today. Government sponsored projects will seek to bridge the gap between a war and a peace economy, but a strong popular demand for the reduction of taxes may strike at the foundation of the government program. A revived interest in local and community affairs is possible, growing out of neighborhood cooperation for civilian defense and reaction from present large scale control; the result will be a delicate balance between individual freedom and governmental control. The influence of a vastly expanded American Legion, made up of young men accustomed to determined action in pursuit of a worth-while goal, can be considerable. All social institutions will seek to re-direct their programs to meet the challenge of a society based upon understanding by all the people. And pervading all there is likely to be a general attitude of disillusion, partly as a let-down from the war, partly from the increasing recognition that we no longer follow a never-ending road of progress.

Probable changes in the postwar library picture will not end certain perpetual library aims which are prerequisite to any pattern of service. Country-wide library service is foremost among these, and continued advance, with greater dependence on organizational units more comprehensive and adequate than the county, is essential. A report just issued for my own state still

lists 25 per cent of the people without local library service—almost two million persons in one of the richest states in the Union!* Raising the level of library personnel is another major and continuing issue. In Indiana, as in other states, the first step of certification has been taken. But certification is only a first step, precisely because it eliminates the worst but does not guarantee the best. The fundamental personnel problem is to make librarianship the kind of profession to which the most capable and courageous of young people will turn. Problems of book selection—of selecting the worth-while from the ever-increasing flood of print—will be with us in the postwar world, and I hope that librarians then will stand squarely on their own feet, trusting their own judgment and fulfilling their responsibilities as public mediators of literary production. I look forward to the day when the public librarians of the country will determine the books on the best-selling lists.

Several concerns of administration and government, already with us, may be expected to assume greater prominence. At the state and federal levels there will be problems of financial aid to localities for library service. Our creaking local taxation structure and the dependence of the public library on the property tax make this inevitable. Increasingly such aid will entail the maintenance of minimum standards of service, and thus the postwar library will partake of the more general problem of maintaining a workable balance between central authority and local initiative. The conflict between layman and expert, between library board and professional librarian, which has come to the surface in several notable examples in recent months, is likely to be more acute after the war, for a reaction from the control of the military, governmental and production expert is likely.

But what concerns me even more is the service pattern of postwar libraries. This is an area to which we can devote attention now, and thus at one stroke enhance the library's contribution to the war effort and prepare it for its coming postwar challenge. We have an advantage over industry in that effective tools that we devise today will be just as useful later; we need not face a period of complete re-tooling after the war. Now, during the war, we can experiment with problems of information and education that, in the final analysis, may not be very different in the postwar period. I believe also that the solution to many of the problems mentioned previously—finance, for example—will be facilitated by giving better service with the resources we have at this moment. I am convinced that if we make library service more important, a governmental system which in the long run arrives at the best course of action, despite its minor mistakes, will thereupon increase our resources.

My comments on public library service patterns are from the standpoint of the man on the street, of the nine out of ten non-school adults who do not use the library. This seems to me to be a sound standpoint from which to view the institution, for I understand the present global conflict to be a people's war, and victory will, we hope, be followed by a people's peace. The Atlantic Charter speaks of a future in which "all men in all lands may live out their lives in freedom," and Vice President Wallace has said, "Everywhere the common people are on the march." The "people" here means not only the minority of adults who use the public library at present, but also—one might even say more so—the young fellow who used to hang around the pool room before he went away to defend his country, the young woman who was pretty "fast" before she went into a war factory, the old craftsman who tended his garden but never came near the library before he began teaching other men to run a machine lathe in his spare time.

* Illinois Legislative Council *Library Service*. In *Illinois*. Springfield, 1942, p. 2.

There are two alternative explanations for the public library's failure to reach many of the common people. One is that these people do not have interests and problems which printed materials can serve. In this case the public library is doomed to a narrow social basis, and its future in the tight economy of the postwar period is dark indeed. The other is that most of the people have problems and interests which printed materials might serve, but that the public library has not adopted a service program suited to the people. This must be the belief of those who have faith in the future of the public library.

From this standpoint, the American public library today can be characterized, in its non-recreational aspects as a "student's" library. Separate from its recreational fiction section, it is organized primarily for the individual engaged in formal study. There is no implication in this description that service to the student is unimportant, and that it necessarily should be discontinued. The point is merely that a predominantly formal organization stands in the way of greater service to all the people.

There are several angles to this. One will come home to you if you will, at any given moment, stand objectively before your library book shelves for any subject of current interest—the 330 Dewey section will do. Probably the few copies of your current, live material will be in use, and the remnant will be predominantly what we euphemistically term "basic material." It is not that the remaining books are poor; on the contrary, they are probably the best of their type. It is simply that they represent the kind of book a teacher would recommend to her pupils and not the kind that the people, all the people, become interested in as they watch the world swirl around them. Another angle will come home to you if while you are still before the same shelves, you observe the heterogeneity of material that we group together by our classification techniques. I do not mean the

heterogeneity in terms of subject, but—what is more important—in terms of the kind of people who are likely to read them. The unifying factor in our grouping of books is a theoretical classification of knowledge, not the type of interests that the people are likely to have after reading their evening paper or having a discussion with a friend. There are opportunities now for experimentation in the grouping of library books by reading interests, so that by the time the war is over we will be able to display and dispense our wares in terms of live interests and not dry-as-dust subjects. Still another angle to the problem of the public library as a formal rather than popular institution is our dependence on the card catalog in the book-finding machinery. The typical library is organized for the person who is seeking a specific author or title, or a definite subject. For such a person the card catalog is a logical tool which provides the key to the mysteries of the shelf arrangement, but for the plain, average adult who is simply seeking a good book it is more often a pretentious stumbling-block.

Another opportunity for the public library, in connection with reaching a larger proportion of the people, is an incorporation in its service program of new media of communication which can be used to stimulate reading. Reading is a difficult job, because of the mass of material from which selection must be made, and because of the ability, concentration and time that it demands. These factors combine to foster an opposition to reading in many people. The need for printed materials is there, but a barrier stands between. What is necessary is some form of easier and familiar communication to lead the way to the printed page. We already know the motion picture film, in its popular form, as a stimulant to reading. How much more effective it would be if directly coordinated with reading, and if used regularly by libraries in its no less dynamic form of the educational film. Similarly, the age-old art of discussion is a prime source of motivation. Librarians must learn

to capitalize directly on that stimulating attitude of "I'll betcha dollar it's so" which ends many a spirited argument, even if such capitalization extends to creating the discussion situation itself.

Perhaps my point can be dramatized in a military analogy that is not too far-fetched. Ignorance on the part of the people is an objective to be captured and destroyed. The public library is the most important single agency assigned to the task at the adult level. For this purpose it has traditionally used printed materials, which are analogous to the traditional foot soldiers or infantry of the army. No one in this day needs to be told the fate of infantry, unsupported by aircraft or artillery, in storming a difficult position. Aviation and artillery are needed to soften up the enemy. In the same way the library has the opportunity to make use of the motion picture film, discussion group, phonograph record and other means of preparation. Once the people are stimulated to read, the ground troops, the printed materials, can move in to victory. On the other hand, even as the infantry alone will not get to the objective, so the artillery and aircraft alone cannot actually take the enemy; a library program of forums, discussion groups, concerts and movies can be so much wasted effort if it does not lead directly to reading.

I am convinced that in the problems of popular education, as in the problems of modern warfare, a unified command to integrate all arms of the service is necessary for a *blitzkrieg*. The cumulated total of information and education which bombards the citizen is impressive, but often ineffective because it is not coordinated. Various sources duplicate each other, while vast areas are left untouched. One agency carries the people a short distance and leaves them, while other agencies wait with programs beyond the level of the people. Subjects are not related, methods are not integrated. Whether the librarian, a division commander, will be promoted to the posi-

tion of general, or whether a new type of leader, known perhaps as an "adult educator," will take over, is one of the question marks of the postwar period. This much can be said: just as the military leader who understands aviation as well as ground operations will win more victories, so the librarian who can use media of communication related to the printed page will be more effective.

I will mention only one more aspect of the public library service program which is likely to assume greater importance after the war and which is in the direction of serving more of the people. I refer to what may be termed "decentralization of service." Obviously a person must have a motive for reading a book; he must want to know more about something. We all get such motivation from a multiplicity of sources in the give and take of daily life. In a small fraction of cases this motivation is strong enough to endure until the person can get to the public library. But more often the motivation subsides, and contact with books is never made. Many seeds are sown, but few bear fruit. A certain proportion of the daily motivation takes place in group meetings, and this presents an opportunity for the public library to overcome the handicap of time and distance. People are gathered conveniently together, and the stimulation for reading is ready-made. Most libraries capitalize upon this opportunity on a small scale, and send groups of books to women's clubs or local offices of civilian defense. In view of the large number of civic, cultural, church, labor and other groups that meet in every community, this means for promoting reading is hardly tapped. I suspect that the postwar library will make increasing use of this opportunity, will have an even larger number of temporary and specialized book collections located at centers of group reading motivation, and will have field readers' advisers who will operate among these decentralized collections rather than in the library building.

One of the basic adjustments which the library must make in the postwar world is greater integration with constituent communities. Revival of community life in a crisis period has been one of the most interesting social developments of the last year. Those libraries that have worked most closely with their communities are making a substantial contribution to wartime needs and are likely to make the greatest contribution to postwar reconstruction.

What I have been saying is obvious—that library service after the war will reflect the kind of world then prevalent, and that some of the outlines of that postwar world are beginning to emerge. On the side of library service for leisure time, greater competition can be expected. I need not labor the possibilities of television and the family aeroplane, to mention only two examples. On the side of information and education, however, the vastly increased demands of a society dependent upon understanding by all the people will affect every

agency. In the past we have all had responsibilities—not always properly fulfilled—as citizens of a community, state and nation. In the future we will have not only these, but also additional responsibilities as world citizens. Today we are fighting foreign ignorance and prejudice which will enslave us if it prevails; tomorrow we will be fighting our own ignorance and prejudice by which we can enslave ourselves. Every man must be able to think, to talk things over, to read, and to make decisions. In the future fight the printed page will play a prominent role, because, in the final analysis, it balances the limitations of newer and easier forms of communication.

The postwar world will not be a comfortable place in which to live. One writer has said that the “only stability now attainable in human affairs is the stability of the spinning top or the bicycle.” The postwar librarian will not have a comfortable job, but he will have real opportunities to contribute to social equality, functional democracy and a world society.

INDIANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION: 51ST ANNUAL CONFERENCE

October 7-9, 1942

Hotel Lincoln, Indianapolis

First General Session

Library Service in Wartime. Harold F. Brigham, Director, Indiana State Library.

Second Things Second; the Library after the War. Lowell Martin, Graduate Library School, University of Chicago.

Second General Session

On Reading for the Fun of It. Cecil J. McHale, Associate Professor, University of Michigan, Department of Library Science.

Third General Session

Guiding Children's Reading. Dr. Dora V. Smith, Professor of Education, University of Minnesota.

Books and Librarians for Young People. Margaret Alexander, Young People's Librarian, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore.

Specific Service to Young People. Marian McFadden, Indianapolis Public Library.

Business Meeting

The Frontiers of Poetry. Sister M. Madeleva, President, St. Mary's College, Notre Dame.

Dinner Meeting

Literacy, Dignity, and Democracy. Dr. Margaret Mead, Assistant Curator of Ethnology, American Museum of Natural History.

Breakfast Meeting. Fourth General Session
The Special Librarian in Wartime. Mrs.

Irene M. Strieby, Librarian, Eli Lilly Research Laboratories, Indianapolis.

Reference Techniques from a Public Relations Point of View. Rose L. Vormelker, Head, Business Information Bureau, Cleveland Public Library.

The 1942 I.L.A. Conference was held October 7-9 at the Lincoln Hotel, Indianapolis, and at the opening session Miss Allman, President, announced that the Association now has 521 members.

Discussions at the Conference centered upon problems facing libraries in wartime and especially the responsibilities which librarians must be ready to accept both now and in the postwar world. The printed program was followed closely, and the several and varied talks were most challenging.

The business session was held on Thursday afternoon. Committee reports were given briefly, and a vote was taken on the proposed change in Section 6 of the Constitution. The first paragraph of Section 6, as adopted, now reads:

"The officers of this Association shall be a President, a President-elect, who shall serve as Vice President, a Secretary, and a Treasurer. These officers shall be elected at the last regular business session of each annual meeting and shall hold office until the adjournment of the meeting at which their successors are elected."

Following a suggestion that the Association provide for the election of officers in case the annual meeting is cancelled next year, the executive board was given power to dispense with the annual meeting if necessary, and, in that case, to provide for an election by mail ballot.

A report was made nominating Mrs. George K. Bridwell, Bloomington, for cita-

tion as an outstanding library trustee. The report was enthusiastically received and the Association approved in principle the annual citation of an outstanding Indiana library trustee and provided for appointment of a committee to make recommendations as to plan and procedure.

At the dinner meeting on Thursday evening the Frederic G. Melcher Award of a *Columbia Encyclopedia* was made to the North Manchester Public Library in recognition of its successful project furthering interest in Indiana history.

TREASURER'S REPORT

The following report of receipts and disbursements from October 28, 1941, to October 7, 1942, was given by Lucile Snow, Treasurer:

RECEIPTS	
Balance October 28, 1941.....	\$1,522.06
Dues	898.50
Exhibit Space.....	541.00
Programs	30.00
Interest	18.75
	<hr/>
	\$3,010.31
DISBURSEMENTS	
Meetings	\$38.55
Postage, etc.	157.38
Telephone	15.46
A.L.A. Dues	25.00
McNitt Fund	25.00
Bank Charges	7.95
Convention	358.41
Committees	52.47
Codification	229.65
Student Loan	281.50
	<hr/>
	\$1,191.37
Balance	1,818.94
	<hr/>
	\$3,010.31

The following officers were elected for the year 1942-43:

Paul Howard, Gary..... President
Wilma Reeve, Indianapolis... Vice-President
Rachel K. Schenk, W. Lafayette. Secretary
Marcella K. Foote, Connersville. Treasurer

Ex officio members of the executive board:
Florence Allman, Hammond, Past President
Harold F. Brigham, Director, State Library

LOIS ZIMMERMAN,
Secretary.

INDIANA LIBRARY TRUSTEES ASSOCIATION

October 8, 1942

Hotel Lincoln, Indianapolis

The thirty-fourth Annual Meeting of the Indiana Library Trustees Association was held on October 8, with a luncheon program followed by a business session. Mrs. Frank Kitson, President, opened the meeting by reading a letter from Sergeant Ray Donaldson, who had been elected president for 1942 but who resigned when he entered the service. (*Sergeant Donaldson's letter is printed elsewhere in this issue.*)

Judge Ora L. Wildermuth, former president of I.L.T.A. and a charter member, followed with a talk about the founding of the association and with reminiscences of Gary, Indiana. Harold F. Brigham, Director of the State Library, spoke on *Problems Facing Library Trustees in Wartime*. The discussion which followed was led by Mrs. Marie Burris, trustee of Washington, and L. W. Josselyn of West Lafayette. Mrs. E. L. Carpenter, a member of the Library Certification Board, spoke on the objectives and accomplishments of certification in Indiana.

At the business meeting which followed, a citation given to Mrs. George K. Bridwell by the Indiana Library Association for her "outstanding contribution to librarianship"

was heartily endorsed by I.L.T.A. Minutes of the 1941 conference were accepted and, upon the recommendation of Paul Benson, Chairman of the Auditing Committee, the reports of the Treasurer and of the Auditing Committee were also found to be in good order.

The following members, whose names were submitted by the Nominating Committee were elected for the current year: Mrs. Frank Kitson, North Manchester, President; Paul Benson, New Castle, Vice President; and Mrs. George C. Baum, Akron, Secretary-Treasurer. Members elected to the Executive Board were: Mrs. George K. Bridwell, Bloomington; Z. M. Smith, Greenfield; Mrs. Howard Johnson, Mooresville; and Mrs. Herbert C. Sears, Danville.

The Association voted to pay the expenses of the President, or another officer whom she might name, to the mid-winter meeting of the A.L.A. Council and Executive Board. The usual sum of \$25.00 was also voted for a contributing membership in A.L.A.

MRS. GEORGE C. BAUM,
Secretary.

A MESSAGE TO TRUSTEES FROM A PAST PRESIDENT OF I.L.T.A.

Headquarters Company, CSCRTC
Camp Crowder, Missouri,
October 4, 1942.

Indiana Library Trustees Association
In Annual Conference,
Lincoln Hotel,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Dear Library Trustees:

It is indeed encouraging and reassuring to me to know that you are meeting in Annual Conference in spite of the great

unrest and uncertainty prevalent in the world today, and that your work which is so important and so necessary to a nation engaged as we are is "continuing as usual."

Your job now becomes more essential and at the same time more difficult than ever. To meet your added responsibilities, you must exhibit courage and determination of the same type that has characterized your many achievements of the past. It is not enough that you merely provide the ordinary educational and entertainment facili-

ties. You must, in addition to these and the other social services which you perform, supply the material for building morale. This you will accomplish by furnishing the mothers and fathers, the wives, the brothers and sisters, the sweethearts, the relatives, and friends who are each doing their bit at home and who are being "good soldiers," with better service and with better books, service with a bigger and more friendly smile than usual, books that are more building and relaxing—serious, yes, but also more cheering and providing for escape from many of the cruel realities of the present.

There is, no doubt, talk this year, as in previous years, that library tax levies must be cut. You as representatives of the library will be confronted with this problem. No one is better qualified, no one has a greater responsibility, no one is in a more advantageous position to neutralize such talk and oppose any movement in this direction. Oppose it by starting right now to carry the library message to all the peoples of your respective communities, to those who use the library facilities to those who should be using the library facilities, to those who pass on the tax levies. Build up library sentiment. Sell the library to everyone. This should have been done long ago, but unfortunately many of us have too long been inactive and have taken things for granted. Convince everyone in your communities that it is not patriotic to cut the source of library funds at a time like this when the entire nation is looking to libraries to help build morale, that money spent for the libraries is money well spent in helping the war effort, that it is impossible to render good and efficient library service with cut budgets when libraries are being called upon more and more for assistance and when all other costs are going up. People are usually reasonable and when these things are brought to their attention I feel sure they will not let the libraries

down and that the libraries in turn will not let the people down.

Nothing would give me greater pleasure than to be with you for the 34th Annual Conference. It is, of course, impossible for me to be there in person, but I assure you I am there in spirit and am interested in hearing all of the many splendid things which I know will come out of the meeting.

I deeply regret that I was unable to be a more active officer, and yet at the same time feel that Mrs. Kitson and Mrs. Baum have taken over and have done a far better job than I could ever hope to have done. The Executive Committee composed of Mrs. Bridwell, Mr. Smith, Mrs. Wagner, and Mrs. Johnson have worked tirelessly to the end that I.L.T.A. has benefited. Each of them has done a grand job and in every sense of the word rewarded you for the confidence which you placed in them when you elevated them to their respective positions. Each merits your grateful praise at this time. I wish to extend my hearty congratulations to each for a splendid job well done.

I take this opportunity to thank each of you for the honor which you did me when you selected me as your leader for 1942, and regret, although happy to serve my country in any way I can, that I was called by it on April 20, 1942, necessitating my resignation as your president.

During the greater portion of the time I have been in the service, I have been stationed at Camp Crowder, Missouri, a training center located in the foothills of the Ozarks, assigned to Headquarters Company of the Central Signal Corps Replacement Training Center for duty in the office of the Judge Advocate. My work is similar to that which I performed in civilian life. It is extremely interesting, very enjoyable, and I feel that in and through it I have an opportunity to perform a real service for my country and for my fellow men.

You will all be happy to know that the books which many of you collected through

your libraries are now reaching the boys. Many of the companies have excellent libraries—thanks to you—and the Service Clubs are beginning to supply the gap between the company library and the public library.

It is often said that one in the service tends to lose contact with, and interest in, many of those things which were of primary concern to him in civilian life. Perhaps, but I know that one never loses the love

for those things temporarily left behind which are nearest and dearest. I place libraries and library work in that category and it is my fond hope and intention to someday resume my library activities, and at such time see all of you and renew all old acquaintanceships. "Till then keep 'em circulatin'."

With sincere good wishes and kind personal regards to all.

RAY S. DONALDSON.

WPA CLOSES

According to word received from Mildred Schmitt, Director, Division of Service Projects, all WPA projects in Indiana will have suspended by February 1, in accordance with the order of the President.

The contribution of WPA to libraries and library service in Indiana has been an important one. As a source of much valuable assistance during an emergency period when library budgets had been drastically cut, the WPA enabled libraries not only to carry on when the demands for their services had increased many fold but also to undertake many new enterprises usually considered impossible even in normal times. The projects in local history, library extension, work for the blind, indexing, and many other works undertaken during the depression and prewar period will be of permanent constructive value.

In making disposition of its properties the State WPA has transferred to the Indiana State Library, as official sponsor, the entire central book collection of approximately 30,000 volumes. These books are given to the State Library with the under-

standing that existing WPA library units out in the state will be continued at least until January 1944, assuming that proper local responsibility is assured. It is also understood that these books are to be devoted to the purposes for which they were originally procured, namely to supplement state library services where need exists and particularly to demonstrate county library service.

Of the 30,000 volumes, approximately 23,000 are located at 23 points throughout the state, namely: Mecca, Tangier, Bridgeton, Lyford, Montezuma, Rosedale, Kingsbury, Charlestown, Sellersburg, Burns City, U. S. Naval Reservation Marine Barracks (Burns City), Pimento, West Terre Haute, Prairie Creek, Prairieton, Terre Haute (Boys Club), Universal, Blanford, Crompton Hill (near Clinton), Fairview Park, Centenary, Camp Atterbury (3 Service Clubs), U. S. Naval Aviation Station (Peru). Approximately 3,000 volumes are available in the central book collection itself at the State Library. An uncertain number of books are worn out or not yet fully accounted for.

PEACE AND POSTWAR ISSUES

Selected Reading Lists. Compiled by the Reference Division,
Indiana State Library

American Friends Service Committee.
Handbook for Peace Makers. Peace Section, American Friends Service Committee, 20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia. 1942. 25p. 10c.

Lists references for further reading at ends of chapters. Stresses the need for a peace based on spiritual principles.

Aufricht, Hans. *General Bibliography on International Organization and Postwar Reconstruction.* (Bulletin of the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace. V. 2, No. 5-6, May-June 1942) 20c.

A well-rounded bibliography. Covers the war and its background, the specific international aspects of the problem, and the reconstruction phase. Not annotated.

Brodie, Fawn M. *Peace Aims and Postwar Planning.* World Peace Foundation, 40 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston. 1942. 53p. 25c.

A compilation of English and American books, pamphlets and articles from 1939-July 1942. Well annotated. Broad in scope.

Cam, Gilbert A. *Postwar World?* (In New York Public Library Bulletin, V. 46, No. 8, August 1942. p. 703-706) 10c.

Books and periodical articles that discuss the issues of a global world following a global war.

Haile, Pennington. *After the War; Plans and Problems.* Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, N. Y. 1941. 30p. Single copies free; orders for more than 25 copies, 5c ea.

A summary of views on the following phases of the postwar world: international organization,

Western Hemisphere organization, economic and social reconstruction, and the religious and ethical approach. At the end of each summary is a short reading list and a list of organizations publishing pertinent source materials.

Long, Fern. *America and the War.* (A. L. A. Bulletin supplements: *This is Our War*, V. 36, No. 11, October 1, 1942; Part II; *America's Future*, V. 36, No. 13, November 1942, Part II; *The World Tomorrow*, V. 36, No. 14, December 1, 1942, Part II) 25c each; 10 copies, \$1.

A series of articles discussing the problems of America and the war. Specific books are suggested and discussed in connection with particular problems. Bibliographic information on the books mentioned is given at the end of each article.

Storing, J. A. *Peace with Victory.* (In *Social Education*. V. 6, No. 6, October 1942. p. 253-257) 30c.

A short but well selected, annotated list of books follows this article.

World Affairs Interpreter, V. 13, No. 3, Autumn, 1942, p. 354-366. 50c.

A bibliography "intended as a source of reference for those who would study further into the problems of international cooperation and world reconstruction." Partly annotated.

The Reference Division of the Indiana State Library can supply, on request, single copies of the following lists of materials available in the State Library. Each list includes magazine articles as well as books.

The War, the Peace and Postwar Reconstruction.

Resolved: That a World Federal Government Should Be Established. (1942-43 high school debate subject.)

VICTORY BOOK CAMPAIGN FOR 1943

The Victory Book Campaign of 1943, launched nationally January 5, has for its goal the collection of 10,000,000 books which will be suitable for the use of men in the armed services. Harold F. Brigham, Direc-

tor of the Indiana State Library, was named chairman for Indiana.

According to a communication from John M. Connor, National Director of the V.B.C., the slogan to be used this year will be:

"Any book you really want to keep is a good one to give." The campaign will extend through March 5.

In developing promotional themes, Mr. Connor suggests that especial stress be placed on the idea of personal giving, having in mind some individual soldier, sailor, or marine. He indicated further that emphasis should also be placed on the quality of books contributed both as to their physical condition and as to the suitability of their subject matter. A third theme stresses the fact that this is a national effort, requested by the army and navy and approved by the government, in which every civilian and every community has an obligation to serve.

The program is designed to reach individuals, libraries, government agencies, social organizations, and commercial enterprises so that the country will be covered by a network of book drives, large and small. The V.B.C. operates under the joint sponsorship of the A.L.A., American Red Cross, and the U.S.O., coordinated by the Victory Book Campaign Committee. Libraries, because of their natural position as headquarters for book information and reading, will carry the major responsibility for the success of the program.

The campaign in Indiana focuses on libraries of all kinds as the logical headquarters for local book drives. Every public library is asked to establish itself as a local receiving center and to take the lead in enlisting the active participation of local groups of all kinds. Every college library, school library and special library is asked to

launch a campaign on its own initiative covering its own clientele, or to be the community headquarters where there is no public library, or where, by local agreement, it may be better able to serve for the whole community than the public library.

The request of National Headquarters is emphasized, namely that local campaign committees be set up representing first the library, the Red Cross and the U.S.O. and then other local groups, particularly those whose national headquarters are likely to be asking them to join in the V.B.C. The coordination of all local efforts is highly important to avoid confusion and to assure satisfactory results. This can be obtained only by means of a central campaign committee that has authority and recognition.

Finally, it is urged with very special emphasis that effort be made to obtain only usable books, that is, books in good condition and books that men in service will likely read, as these are clearly indicated in the new *Manual for State and Local Directors*. Quality is to rate above quantity in the 1943 campaign. Ruthless discarding is the order of the day, with the understanding, of course, that good books which are not suitable for soldiers will be given to local public institutions which can make good use of them. Local headquarters will assume full responsibility for disposing of such books.

Copies of the 1943 *Manual* have been sent to most libraries directly from New York. Other copies are available on request at state headquarters in the State Library. Mr. Brigham will welcome inquiries.

MOTION PICTURES FOR LIBRARIES

FILM FORUMS FOR WARTIME

In releasing its list of recommended films for 1943, the Joint Committee on Film Forums emphasizes the values of the non-theatrical film to libraries in promoting discussion and reading during the war and postwar periods. Important in the public

relations programs of several government war agencies, the Film Forum is being used to advantage by libraries in both large and small communities.

According to Mary E. Townes, Executive Assistant of the committee, Film Forums will expend their grant this year, so that

it is important that libraries interested in this type of graphic medium make their plans at once.

Film Forums is a joint committee comprising the American Association for Adult Education, American Association for Applied Psychology, American Film Center, and American Library Association. Its services include information on how to plan and conduct Film Forums, help in adapting plans to the needs of individual communities, recommended lists of available inexpensive films, and film booking for libraries. In addition it assumes at least 50 per cent of the cost of film rentals and projection, sometimes a larger amount. If desired, up-to-date reading materials related to film topics will be indicated.

This year's list of recommended films covers nearly every important aspect of the war situation, civilian and military. It includes geographical subjects from Canada to Latin America, civilian defense, education in wartime, war industries, child care, nutrition, housing, political responsibility, and minority groups. Many of the films are available for no more than the small cost of transportation.

Libraries are invited to inquire for further information by writing to Miss Townes,

Film Forums, c/o Institute of Adult Education, 525 West 120th Street, New York City. The 1943 list may be consulted at the Indiana State Library.

O.W.I. WAR INFORMATION FILMS

The Office of War Information asks the assistance of libraries in furthering the wartime uses of motion pictures which furnish authentic information on the progress of the war effort in all its aspects at home and abroad. A catalog which the O.W.I. issued recently lists some twenty pages of films available from various government agencies and covering every phase of the war. All films are available for the cost of transportation.

A statement addressed to librarians issued by the Audio Visual Committee of the A.L.A. through the Bureau of Motion Pictures of the O.W.I. asks that libraries function to a point of contact to reach adults and out-of-school youth. Libraries are asked not only to show government films whenever possible to supplement reading materials and to promote public discussion, but they are also asked to bring them to the attention of clubs and other local groups.

Several copies of the O.W.I. catalog are available for loan at the Indiana State Library.



LOGANSPORT PUBLIC LIBRARY
LOGANSPORT, INDIANA
WALTER SCHOLER, ARCHITECT

NEW LIBRARY BUILDINGS AT LOGANSPORT AND LYNN

LOGANSPORT PUBLIC LIBRARY

After operating for seventeen months in temporary quarters, the new building of the Logansport Public Library was formally opened on September 25, 1942. The library serves Cass County in addition to the city proper. Miss Alice D. Stevens, Librarian, heads a staff of ten persons.

A fire which occurred March 17, 1941, destroyed the roof and wrecked the interior of the old library building. Some 25,000 books were lost as well as all library furnishings. During the interval when the new building was being planned and constructed, the staff carried on in rented quarters in store buildings. "The two buildings were separated by a tavern," Miss Stevens said recently, "which made library history because it was the only known library in the United States with a bar down the center." These temporary quarters were closed on September 19, preparatory to removal to the new building.

Utilizing the foundations and as much of the wall structure as possible, the former

building was enlarged by a new addition 22 feet by 60 feet. The former structure was completely remodeled, replastered, and thoroughly redecorated. A new entrance was made on the street level. New furniture fitting into the new decorative scheme was purchased.

At the dedication ceremonies Mrs. Claude R. Wickard, wife of the Secretary of Agriculture, talked on *A Library's Place in a World of Today*, and Harold F. Brigham, Director of the Indiana State Library, spoke on *Facing the Future*. Mr. Wickard also

The former library at Logansport which burned in 1941.

Courtesy Remington Rand, Inc.



expressed his congratulations for the achievement of the new building.

Although difficulties were considerable in carrying out construction during wartime, few major changes had to be made because the building was planned before Pearl Harbor and material was ordered at that time. Because of this fortunate circumstance the library secured the last elevator manufactured by a company now producing war materials.

The cost of the rebuilding program amounted to \$105,990. Of this amount \$4,000 was used in rebinding books which though damaged were still salvageable. Both the contents and the former building itself were partially covered by insurance. The remainder of the cost was covered through the issuance of school bonds.

Walter Scholer, Lafayette, Indiana, was employed as architect on the building program. Wooden and steel stacks now available total a capacity for 82,000 volumes. Space is available to accommodate some 12,000 additional volumes as soon as steel and other supplies are available. The total number of books now owned by the library is in excess of 72,000.

The first floor at street level houses the reading rooms and charging desk for county service in addition to staff rooms, stacks, and the catalog room. The main floor upstairs houses city services with large attractive reading rooms, charging desk, library office, and stacks. A balcony will eventually provide additional stack space. The basement contains stack storage and supply rooms.

Miss Stevens has called attention to the invaluable work of the Friends of the Library of Logansport and Cass County, Indiana, Inc., which contributed \$2,053.52 and assisted, after the fire, in seeing that a program for new library facilities was begun promptly. Other organizations lending their assistance and contributing were Psi Iota Xi, Delta Chi Sigma, and Tri Kappa

sororities, and the Muehlhausen Spring Corporation.

The exterior of the building is Indiana limestone. Interior woodwork and furnishings are all quarter sawed oak, and lighting is fluorescent. Floors are covered with black and green tile.

FRIST MEMORIAL LIBRARY

The Frist Memorial Library at Lynn, made possible by funds given by the late Mr. and Mrs. James P. Goodrich and a WPA allotment, was opened last August. Appointments which had not been completed at that time have been finished since, according to Mabel Tharp, Librarian.

The Goodriches donated funds amounting to \$11,000 in memory of Mrs. Goodrich's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jonas P. Frist, formerly of Lynn. A similar sum was granted by WPA principally for labor. When funds were exhausted before the library had been completed, Lynn businessmen provided additional money.

During the 14 months of construction some alterations of the original plans were made necessary because of wartime restrictions on building materials. Steel stack construction planned for the center of the structure had to be given up because of unavailable materials, and wooden wall shelves were substituted.

Volunteer workers from the township built bookshelves and finished floors, woodwork, and windows. Landscaping is planned, and local artists will provide paintings to decorate the interior. These will include a portrait of Mr. Frist.

The reading room is 54x64 feet. The librarian's office is in one wing, and a museum is housed in another. The museum was not open to the public at the time of the latest report; it will be in charge of Will Moore, Superintendent of Schools. An assembly room in the basement will accommodate 200 persons and will be available for the use of the city.



Courtesy Remington Rand, Inc.

Frist Memorial Library, Lynn, Indiana

BOOKS ARE WEAPONS FOR FREEDOM

A Selected List for Children in Wartime. Compiled by Evelyn Ray Sickels,
Head of the Schools Division, and Zella Spence, Children's Librarian,
Indianapolis Public Library

Adams, Jean, and Kimball, Margaret. *Heroines of the Sky*. Doubleday, 1942. \$2.50.

Stories of the greatest women aviators of our country.

Aulaire, Mrs. Ingri d'. *Star Spangled Banner*. Doubleday, 1942. \$2.00.

A pictured version of our national anthem. Large lithographs in color interpret the words of Francis Scott Key.

Ayling, Keith. *Flying Furies*; illus. by Wallace Rigby. Nelson, 1942. \$1.50.

Stirring accounts of the achievements of the fighting planes of this war, with vivid descriptions of the courageous men who fly them. Illustrated with full page color plates.

Banning, Kendall. *Submarines: The Story of Undersea Fighters*. Random, 1942. \$1.00.

All about submarines—their history, construction, and crews. Similar in format to *Fighting Planes of the World*, by Law. Less detailed than Zim's *Submarines*.

Booth, Harold H. *Book of Modern Warplanes*. Garden City, 1942. \$1.00.

Large colored illustrations of the world's fighting planes, with brief descriptions and explanatory notes.

Brown, Francis. *The War in Maps; an Atlas of the New York Times Maps*. Oxford, 1942. \$1.50.

Seventy-four excellent maps with captions, running history, and analysis of the areas of warfare.

Floherly, John J. *The Courage and the Glory*. Lippincott, 1942. \$2.25.

An inspiring book telling of some of the most outstanding heroes of this war and of their glorious deeds.

Gilmore, Horace Herman. *Model Planes for Beginners*. Harper, 1942. \$1.25.

Descriptions of how planes fly, followed by diagrams for making model planes. For boys eight and over.

Golden, S. E., ed. *Plays for Patriotism*. Dodd, 1942. \$2.50.

A good collection of short plays which stress patriotism during the various periods of our history or in one of the allied countries.

Law, Bernard A. *Fighting Planes of the World*. Random, 1942. \$1.00.

This popular book has been partially rewritten and has a number of new pictures—many in color.

Leaf, Munro. *Wartime Handbook*. Stokes, 1942. \$1.25.

In his inimitable way, this popular author tells younger boys and girls what they want to know about wartime behavior and how they can become a real part of the job that every American citizen must share in to bring victory and peace.

Lent, Henry B. *Air Patrol: Jim Brewster Flies for the U. S. Coast Guard*. Macmillan, 1942. \$2.00.

Through the experiences of a young ensign, the author describes the service and the spirit and courage of the men of the coast guard. Illustrated with many official photographs.

Leyson, Burr. *Wings for Offense*. A completely revised edition of *Wings of Defense*. Dutton, 1942. \$2.50.

An interesting and informative book setting forth the developments of aviation and defense as fully as the restrictions of military secrecy allow. Illustrated with photographs.

Lyons, John Henry. *Stories of Our American Patriotic Songs*. Vanguard, 1942. \$1.50.

Stories of ten patriotic songs from *The Star Spangled Banner to America the Beautiful*, with words, music, and line drawings that bring to life vivid moments in the history of our country.

McSwigan, Marie. *Snow Treasure*. Dutton, 1942. \$2.00.

This is the true story of how the brave children of a Norwegian village smuggled \$9,000,-

000.00 worth of their country's gold to a vessel waiting to carry it to America. All winter long under the very noses of the Nazi invaders they coasted down the mountain side, hiding the precious gold beneath them on their sleds. One of the best of the juvenile books to come out of the war.

Nicolay, Helen. *MacArthur of Bataan*. Appleton, 1942. \$1.75.

This sketch of the life of General MacArthur, although not a biography, gives in an interesting manner the information young people want to know about this famous hero.

Nott, Stanley Charles. *Young Churchill; a Biography with a Foreword by Lord Halifax*. Coward, 1941. \$2.50.

Based on Churchill's autobiography, *A Roving Commission*.

Peet, Creighton. *Defending America*; illus. by Fritz Kredel. Harper, 1941. \$1.50.

Gives a vivid, factual picture of our army, navy, and air forces. Thirty-two pages of illustrations, some in color, add to the book's interest.

Penfield, Thomas. *America on Guard: Army, Navy, Marine Corps; Facts, insignia and Uniforms*. Rand, 1941. \$1.00.

A very useful and popular little book.

Rifkin, Lillian. *When I Grow Up I'll Be a Flyer*. Lothrop, 1942. \$1.25.

A book for younger children telling the full story of pilot training.

Smith, Cleveland H. and Taylor, Gertrude R. *United States Service Symbols*. Duell, 1942. \$1.50.

Symbols of all branches of the military and civilian defense. Fully illustrated.

Trumbull, Robert. *The Raft*. Holt, 1942. \$2.50.

This is the story of three navy fliers who were adrift in a rubber raft in the South Seas for thirty-four days and nights, and lived to tell the tale. It is a noble tale, told with dignity and simplicity, and it records such strength of character that it deserves to be read by juvenile as well as adult readers.

Winston, Robert A. *Aircraft Carrier*. Harper, 1942. \$2.00.

Written by a lieutenant of the U. S. Navy and author of the popular *Dive Bomber*, this book gives a thrilling account of the part played by United States aircraft carriers in the war in the Pacific. Illustrated with official U. S. Navy photographs.

Winter, William. *The Model Aircraft Handbook*. Crowell, 1942. \$2.00.

Gives instructions in the design, construction, and flying of model airplanes. Author is editor of *Air Trails*.

Young America's Aviation Annual, 1942-43; ed. by Frederick Graham and Reginald M. Cleveland. McBride, 1942. \$2.50.

One of the best books on aviation. Illustrated with many photographs, it makes an attractive and up-to-date book of information.

Zim, Herbert S. *Parachutes*. Harcourt, 1942. \$2.50.

Tells the story of the development and the military and non-military uses. The Russian achievements in this field are fully described. Illustrated with photographs and drawings.

Zim, Herbert S. *Submarines*. Harcourt, 1942. \$3.00.

An informative and readable history of the modern submarine. Illustrated with photographs and drawings.

INSTITUTES ON WAR AND POSTWAR ISSUES

The national A.L.A. Institute on War and Postwar Issues was held in Chicago January 30-31. The purpose of this institute was to prepare leaders from all parts of the country to launch a nationwide series of regional and local institutes. These institutes are designed to stimulate and help librarians to undertake the most important adult education job of this generation, namely, helping the American people to clarify war and postwar issues by encouraging reading and thinking about these issues.

Indiana will be represented on two regional committees. The northern part of the state is organized in an area including Illinois and southern Wisconsin. Carl B. Roden, Librarian of the Chicago Public Library, is chairman and will call

a meeting of the regional committee in Chicago early this year.

The southern half of Indiana is organized with Kentucky, western Tennessee, and southern Ohio. The regional committee for this area will be called for a meeting in Louisville by Clarence Graham, Chairman, who is librarian of the Louisville Free Public Library.

Harold F. Brigham, Director of the Indiana State Library, has been named State Coordinator, with Hazel B. Warren and Amanda E. Browning as regional representatives for Indiana. Local institutes will be promoted in the state during the year. These may be on a city, county, or district basis. Librarians are urged to begin planning their local participation in this important undertaking.

BRIEFS

The Katharine L. Sharp Scholarship, carrying a stipend of \$300 and exemption from tuition, will be awarded by the faculty of the University of Illinois Library School in March, 1943. The award is made for second year study in library science and applications should be filed with Dr. Carl M. White, Director of the Library School, before

March 1. Application blanks may be had by addressing Dr. White at Urbana.

* * *

Libraries Unable to Purchase Certain Supplies or make repairs essential to maintenance and operation because of wartime restrictions will be interested in the follow-

ing information from the War Production Board received December 29 through Walter H. Kaiser, Senior Public Library Specialist of the United States Office of Education:

"Libraries which experience difficulty in obtaining supplies for maintenance and operation on their A-10, P-100 rating may be able to secure such supplies by filing the PD-1-A form with their regional representative of the War Production Board, Governmental Division. The information supplied on the PD-1-A form, which may be obtained from any local or regional W.P.B. office, should include the following statements: (1) that the A-10, P-100 rating was found insufficient to secure the supplies; (2) that the supplies are necessary to essential maintenance and operation of the library; and (3) that the supplies will be expended over a period of 30, 60, 90 days, etc., as the case may be."

The W.P.B. representative, Governmental Division, for Indiana, Mr. Kaiser stated, is Arthur C. Meyer, 20 N. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois.

* * *

Indiana Librarians included in the directory of members of committees and boards of the American Library Association, 1942-1943, distributed on October 28, are as follows: Jean Ashman, Indiana University Law Library (A.A.L.L. and A.L.A. Joint Committee); Paul Howard, Gary Public Library (chairman, Annuities, Pensions, and Life Insurance; Election); Luther L. Dickerson, Indianapolis Public Library (chairman, Chapters; chairman, State Relationships; Reorganization); Laurence J. Harwood, South Bend (chairman, Jury on Citation of Trustees); Harold F. Brigham, Indiana State Library (Divisional Relations; W.P.A. Library Service National Advisory Committee); Hazel B. Warren, Indiana State Library (Library Extension Board; Advisory Sub-committee on the Stimulation of Interest in Inter-American Affairs); Vera Morgan, Indianapolis Public Library (Member-

ship: Indiana); and Evelyn Ray Sickels (Subscription Books).

* * *

The I.L.A. Bulletin, new and tentatively entitled publication of the Indiana Library Association, is scheduled to appear late in February. The *Bulletin* will be issued at intervals between numbers of the *Library Occurrent* and according to present plans will stress news of I.L.A. activities, reports of committees, and announcements of officers. It will probably also cover similar news of the Indiana Library Trustees Association.

* * *

Challenging New Figures on the percentage of people in the United States who are without public library service are offered in a report of the Library Extension Board entitled *Library Extension in Total War* which appeared in the October 15 issue of the *A.L.A. Bulletin*.

According to the report, persons without public library service have been reduced to 27 per cent of the population as compared with 34 per cent in 1938. The new statistics were made available from a recount under the 1940 census made by John C. Settelmayer at the Graduate Library School of the University of Chicago, with the cooperation of the A.L.A., the League of Library Commissions, and individual state library extension agencies.

	1941	Per Cent	1938	Per Cent
With library service . . .	96,221,760	73	80,596,235	65.7
Without library service . . .	35,447,515	27	42,178,811	34.3
	131,669,275	100	122,775,046	100

"Rural people constitute 91.8 per cent of the 35,000,000 people without public library service and 57 per cent of the total rural population is thus handicapped. Out of some 3,000 counties, there are still 632 without a single public library within their

boundaries, as compared with 897 in 1938. Only four cities of over 25,000 population lack public libraries."

* * *

Gifts to the Esther U. McNitt Memorial Fund, according to the annual report for 1941-1942, prepared by Caroline Dunn, treasurer, have totaled \$2,349.60, including \$1,000.00 from the McNitt family.

As desirable material has become available, 23 items amounting to 41 volumes were secured at a cost of \$447.93 for the State Library. These include pamphlets, periodicals, and maps. Some of the items have been put in protective slip cases or folders at a cost of \$15.75; binding of other material cost \$6.15. Sixteen volumes amounting to \$37.44 were purchased for the memorial collection at the Logansport Public Library.

All material acquired through the fund relates to Indiana or to midwestern history. Arrangements were completed for the design and printing of a memorial bookplate which is placed in each volume. Miss Dunn reports that as suitable items appear on the market they will be purchased from the remainder of the fund.

* * *

Nelson A. Rockefeller, United States Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, addressed a release October 29, to all librarians in this country. Stating that the major objective of the inter-American program is to build up a strong and positive unity among the American republics, the letter emphasized that "the program should be discussed, debated, criticized, and written about by the hundreds of groups and organizations which meet in democratic fashion to talk over and gain an intelligent comprehension of public affairs."

Pointing out that the basic facts must be made available to a democratic people, Mr. Rockefeller wrote that the people will depend on the libraries of the country to gather and provide for them the basic writ-

ten materials necessary to the understanding of hemisphere relations—"the history, culture, economy, resources, and needs of all the Americas."

"The contribution of librarians in doing their share . . . is a real contribution to the permanent well-being of the entire Western Hemisphere. We in the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs are grateful to you for this cooperation, and offer you the complete resources of the office in your efforts to demonstrate the importance of the twenty-one American republics in the war effort and of the vital role the Americas must play in the future."

* * *

Pamphlet Services are the subject of a report entitled *Free and Inexpensive Materials* which was prepared for the October issue of *Subscription Books Bulletin* by a special committee. With the increased use of pamphlet and other ephemeral material, the number of agencies whose business is to supply trade information or to job pamphlets has increased correspondingly. Many of these agencies are new and a few have been found who do not actually provide all of the services which have been claimed for them.

The present report is the first of three special surveys to be undertaken by the committee. Others scheduled for later issues of the *Bulletin* will deal with free and inexpensive vocational material and on picture and map services.

* * *

The specific recognition of libraries in the latest *Postwar Planning* publication of the National Resources Planning Board makes it more than ever important that library leaders bring library needs to the attention of state planning boards and local planning authorities. This publication, in the form of a folded chart, is entitled *Postwar Agenda* and is dated November 1942. Along with construction projects it recognizes the need of developing service activities, including library service.

INDIANA DOCUMENTS RECEIVED AT THE STATE LIBRARY AUGUST-OCTOBER, 1942

Compiled by Leona Tobey, Indiana Division

Items starred (*) are distributed by the State Library. Items not starred are often available at the office of issue. Offices are located in Indianapolis unless otherwise indicated.

ACCOUNTS, STATE BOARD OF.

The Examiner, v.1, nos.8-10, August-October, 1942. Mimeographed.

ADJUTANT GENERAL.

General orders, 1942, nos. 1-3, May 1, 15, 22, 1942.

The Indiana state guardsman, v.1, no.1, October, 1942. Mimeographed.

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES COMMISSION.

Regulations . . . effective August 3, 1942. 59p.

AUDITOR.

Motor vehicle fuel division. Indiana licensed and bonded dealers of petroleum products. 12p.

— Indiana motor vehicle fuel tax law as amended, compiled by the Legislative bureau. 17p.

CLEMENCY, COMMISSION ON.

Rules of the State commission on clemency, adopted January, 1942. 7p.

CONSERVATION, DEPARTMENT OF.

Outdoor, Indiana, v.9, nos.6-8, July-September, 1942.

[Press release] W.P.B. order revises oil drilling in fifteen counties; and, Fifteen new oil wells now producing. September 7, 1942. 1p.

23rd annual report, 1940/41. p.912-1023. Reprinted from 1941 Year book.

Entomology, Division of. Report, 1940/41, and List of nurserymen for 1941. 21p. Reprinted from 1941 Year book.

Fish and game, Division of. Wild ducks. [An American wildlife institute publication, issued by this division.] [c1941] 35p. Colored illustrations. 25 cents.

Geology, Division of. Oil and gas drilling report of the state of Indiana. June-September, 1942. Mimeographed.

DEFENSE COUNCIL.

*Annual report of public health functions, 1941-1942. 38p. Mimeographed. [Defense activities co-ordinated through the Indiana state board of health.]

Defense news letter, official bulletin, nos. 106-107, 110-111, September 18, 23, 24, 25, 1942.

Women's division. News letter: The Indiana bugle, November 17, 1942. 7p. Mimeographed.

DEFENSE COUNCIL see also EMERGENCY WATER AND SEWERAGE COMMITTEE.

EDUCATION, DEPARTMENT OF.

Priceless product of Indiana's public school system. 1942. 4p.

Director of public relations. [Press release] Each high school principal requested to appoint a "War service counselor." September 9, 1942. 1p.

[Press release] [Recommendation of production line in making model airplanes.] September 9, 1942. 1p.

[Press release] [100% Junior Red Cross membership urged in high schools] September 9, 1942. 1p.

ELECTION COMMISSIONERS, BOARD OF.

*Election laws of Indiana and 1942 political calendar, with instructions . . . for election November 3, 1942. 221p.

EMERGENCY WATER AND SEWERAGE COMMITTEE OF THE INDIANA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH AND THE INDIANA DEFENSE COUNCIL.

Bulletin no.3. Emergency repairs to water distribution systems, prepared by the Technical committee, Indiana section, American water works association and edited by the Emergency water and sewerage committee. 53p.

Bulletin no.4. Waterworks school for emergency wartime training and waterworks training course (proposed syllabus). 82p. Mimeographed.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DIVISION.

Indiana employment review and U. C. advisor, v.9, nos.8-10, August-October, 1942. ("This combined publication appears monthly. It succeeds the quarterly U. C. advisor.") [Press release] Seasonal slump in Indiana employment offset by war job gains. August 11, 1942. 2p. Mimeographed.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, U.S., INDIANA OFFICE.

Indiana employment review, v.9, no.7, July, 1942.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS, DEPARTMENT OF.

Credit union memorandum respecting statement of Dr. Sauvain on "Deficiencies, defects and inadequacies in Indiana statutes affecting consumer credit," by C. E. Oldham. 2p. Mimeographed.

Deficiencies, defects and inadequacies in Indiana statutes affecting consumer credit, by Fred R. Waldron, on behalf of industrial loan and investment companies who issue certificates of investment or indebtedness. 4p. Mimeographed.

Deficiencies, defects and inadequacies in Indiana statutes affecting consumer credit, by H. C. Sauvain, chairman, Committee for study of consumer credit. 5p. Mimeographed.

Non-investment industrial loan companies in Indiana, 1936-1940. 21p. Mimeographed.

Pawnbroking law of Indiana, an act concerning pawnbrokers. 15p.

A study of the experience of the various states with respect to requiring certificates of convenience and advantage to the community before issuance of small loan licenses. 11p.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC—INDIANA, DEPARTMENT OF.

General order, 1942-1943, no.1, August 14, 1942.

GROSS INCOME TAX DIVISION.

Indiana gross income tax act and regulations. Series V. Issued January 1, 1942. [Regulations promulgated under Indiana gross income tax act of 1933, as amended by acts of 1937 and acts of 1941] 114p.

HEALTH, STATE BOARD OF.

Manual of instructions for local health officials concerning emergency health problems. 110p.

Monthly bulletin, v.45, nos.8-10, August-October, 1942.

Sanitary engineering, Bureau of. Sewage gas, v.5, nos.2-3, June, September, 1942. Mimeographed.

HEALTH, STATE BOARD OF, see also DEFENSE COUNCIL AND EMERGENCY WATER AND SEWERAGE COMMITTEE.

HISTORICAL BUREAU.

Indiana history bulletin, v.19, nos.8-10, August-October, 1942.

INDIANA BOYS' SCHOOL, Plainfield.

Indiana boys' school herald, v.42, no.30-42, August 8-October 31, 1942.

INDIANA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Hoosier horticulture, v.24, no.8-10, August-October, 1942.

INDIANA INSTITUTIONAL INDUSTRIES.

Products manufactured and produced in state institutions. [11p.] Mimeographed.

INDIANA SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CHILDREN'S HOME, Knightstown.

The Home journal, v.54, no.8-10, August-October, 1942.

INDIANA STATE CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL WORK.

[Program] 52nd annual session, Indianapolis, November 4, 5, 6, 1942. 23p. Quarterly bulletin, v.2, no.4, September supplement; no.5, September, 1942.

INDIANA STATE FARM, Putnamville.

Hill top-ic, August-October, 1942.

INDIANA STATE SANITORIUM, Rockville.

The Hoosier res-cuer, v.18, nos.2-4, August-October, 1942.

INDIANA STATE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

The Hoosier, v.55, no.1, October, 1942.

INDIANA STATE TEACHERS' RETIREMENT FUND.

Important retirement fund suggestions. 4p.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

*Twenty-second annual report, 1941/42. 151p.

LAW EXAMINERS, STATE BOARD OF.

30th-32nd examination [questions], October 6, 1941; March 2, June 29, 1942.

LEGISLATIVE BUREAU, see AUDITOR.

MEDICAL REGISTRATION AND EXAMINATION, STATE BOARD OF.

Regulations. Rules governing application for a license to practice the healing art in the state of Indiana by examination. 11p.

MINES AND MINING, BUREAU OF.

[Report of fatalities and serious accidents in Indiana mines with recommendations] July and August, 1942. [6p.] Mimeographed.

NEW HARMONY MEMORIAL COMMISSION.

The New Harmony memorial movement, a brief review of its origin, aims and progress. May, 1942. 48p. Proceedings of first memorial Owenite forum, March 19, 1942. 74p.

PERSONNEL DIVISION.

Announcement of examinations, no. 43, January 31, 1942. 5p.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, DEPARTMENT OF.

Bulletin, no.134. Character education; syllabus and source materials for Indiana schools. 1942. 110p.

A call to serve. Prepare now to teach in elementary schools. The children of Indiana need you. 1942. Folder. [8p.]

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Rules and standards of service for the electrical utilities of Indiana. Effective July 15, 1942. 20p.

Rules and standards of service for the gas utilities of Indiana. Effective July 15, 1942. 16p.

Rules and standards of service for the water utilities of Indiana. Effective July 15, 1942. 14p.

PUBLIC WELFARE, DEPARTMENT OF.

Estimated cost of increasing the maximum grant on old age assistance to \$40.00, increasing the maximum grant on blind assistance to \$40.00, increasing the age limit on aid to dependent children to 18 years. [Based on November, 1940, figures] [7p.] Mimeographed.

Public welfare in Indiana, v.52, nos.8-10, August-October, 1942.

Children's division. Outline for the study of a boarding home for day care. October 31, 1942. 5p. Mimeographed.

Standards for boarding homes for day care. With supplement. July 17, 1942. [9p.] Mimeographed.

STATE LIBRARY.

*Library occurrent, v.14, no.3, July-September, 1942. p.53-79.

Reference division. *Education, an annotated list of books in the Indiana state library, compiled by Vivian B. Watson. September, 1942. 81p. Mimeographed. (Free to Indiana residents, 25 cents to non-residents.)

UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS—INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF.

General orders, series 1942-43, nos.2-4, July 25, September 25, October 25, 1942.

Proceedings of the 43rd annual convention . . . Indianapolis, Indiana, June 7, 8, 9, 1942. 106p.

STATE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

INDIANA STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE, Terre Haute.

Bulletin, v.35, no.7, July, 1942.

Teachers college journal, v.14, no.1, September, 1942.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY, Bloomington.

Bulletin (official series), v.40, nos.9-13, May 15, 31, June 15, 30, July, 1942.

Comptroller's student organization funds. Annual report, 1939/40. 152p. Mimeographed. News-Letter, v.30, nos.6-8, 10, June-August, October, 1942.

Business, School of. Indiana business reports, no.9 July, 1942.

Business research, Bureau of. Indiana business review, v.17, nos.8-10, August-October, 1942.

English department. The Folio, v.7, no.5, June, 1942; v.8, no.1, October, 1942.

Government research, Bureau of. Justice of the peace courts in Indiana, prepared by Gail M. Morris, 1942. 83p. Mimeographed.

Public health services in an Indiana defense community [Charlestown, Indiana], by John E. Stoner and Oliver P. Field. 83p.

History, Department of. Indiana magazine of history, v.38, no.3, September, 1942. p.225-334.

Medical center. Quarterly bulletin, v.4, no.3, July, 1942.

Military information, Office of. Freshmen, sophomores, juniors, seniors! Indiana University offers you an opportunity to complete your education while enlisted on inactive duty with the armed forces. Folder.

PURDUE UNIVERSITY, Lafayette.

Engineering bulletin. v.26, no.1, January, 1942 (Engineering experiment station. Research series no.84); v.26, nos. 2, 3, March, May, 1942. (Engineering extension department. Extension series nos. 53, 54.)

Program. Annual agricultural conference . . . January 12-16, 1942. 44p.

Purdue news, v.13, no.6, August, 1942.

Purdue serves because Purdue was prepared; Purdue University in war. 32p.

Agricultural experiment station. *Agricultural statistics, Department of.* Indiana crops and livestock, nos. 203-205, August-October, 1942.

Agricultural extension, Department of. Extension bulletin, no.89 (reprint of 8th revision), May, 1942; no.217 (2nd revision), February, 1942; no.227 (2nd revision), March, 1942; no.252 (revised), June, 1942; no.273, March, 1942; no.274, June, 1942; no.275, April, 1942; no.280, April, 1942; no.281, August, 1942; no.283, September, 1942; no.285, August, 1942.

Leaflet, no.156 (3rd revision), March, 1942; no.157 (4th revision), March, 1942; no.185 (2nd revision), August, 1942; no.208 (reprint, 3rd revision), April, 1942; no.210 (2nd revision), August, 1942; no.214 (2nd revision), April, 1942; no.219 (revised) August, 1942; no.226, April, 1942.

Thirtieth annual report, 1940-41. 110p. (On cover: On the Indiana farm front.)

Educational reference, Division of. Studies in higher education, 43. Proceedings of the seventh annual guidance conference, November 14 and 15, 1941. February, 1942. 108p. (Corrected entry. Wrong number listed in Library occurrence, v.14, no.3, p.73.)

Studies in higher education, 44. Studies in engineering education II. May, 1942. 24p.

Studies in higher education, 45. Further studies in attitudes, series V. June, 1942. 67 p.

Studies in higher education, 46. Studies in extracurricular activities II. July, 1942. 44p.

LIBRARIAN FOR BLIND RESIGNS

The State Library announces with regret the resignation on January 4, of Muriel Mercer Meyer, in charge of Service for the Blind. During her sixteen years as a member of the staff, library facilities for the blind developed under her supervision from a few scattered volumes to one of the important services of the state.

Mrs. Meyer was widely known among blind readers for the highly individualized quality of her work which continued even when its volume reached the present high levels. She maintained personal records of each borrower and often corresponded at length in braille in replying to their problems.

When the talking-book service began in 1934, Mrs. Meyer worked in close cooperation with the Indiana Board of Industrial Aid for the Blind. The talking-book service grew under her direction until during the last fiscal year 39,962 titles were circulated or a total of approximately 440,000 disks.

Mrs. Meyer was among the first to establish a reference service for the blind through

the use of vertical files of embossed material, special transcriptions, and use of periodicals. With the various WPA projects for the blind, she added to the resources of State Library collections by having books transcribed into braille that were specifically called for or that were needed to balance the basic collection of embossed books received from the Library of Congress. These included many textbooks for blind students.

The State Library became in 1936 an official distributing library for the Service for the Blind Division of the Library of Congress, adding new resources to the existing collection. Mrs. Meyer worked closely with officials of the Indiana School for the Blind, Red Cross, Boy Scouts of America, Junior League, and other organizations with social purposes.

Harold J. Burton, who has assisted Mrs. Meyer for the past three years, will take charge, as acting head of Service for the Blind. Mr. Burton will be assisted by Mrs. Margaret Harpe.

NECROLOGY

Indiana Librarians Honor Their

Memory:

Mrs. Inez L. Colby died December 24, after twenty-two years of service as librarian of the Peru Public Library. Mrs. Colby had been ill for several weeks.

Florence E. Bly, librarian of the Grace Maring Branch Library at Muncie, died January 3. She had been librarian of the Maring Branch since 1933.

Mrs. Sam Matthews, who was librarian of the Tipton Public Library for more than forty years, died January 7, after an extended illness. Mrs. Matthews served as librarian from the library's establishment in 1901 until the time of her resignation last December.

CERTIFICATION

The following report is published at the request of the State Certification Board:

1. Progress:

Certificates issued up to Jan. 15, 1943:

Head Librarian, Grade 1	8
Head Librarian, Grade 2	27
Head Librarian, Grade 3	13
Head Librarian, Grade 4	24
Head Librarian, Grade 5	77
Department Head, Grade 1	32
Branch Library Head, Grade 1	16
Branch Library Head, Grade 2	12
Professional Assistant, Grade 1	34
Professional Assistant, Grade 2	23
Professional Assistant, Grade 3	28
Professional Assistant, Grade 4	42
Professional Assistant, Grade 5	24

Total, all certificates 360

Number of libraries represented:

Public Libraries, (333 certificates) 154

Other Libraries (27 certificates) 5

Total, all libraries 159

2. Reports by Libraries:

It is necessary for the Certification Board to have an annual report from every library that is subject to the Certification Act, indicating all positions and all persons occupying positions. In order to spare libraries the necessity of preparing a special report for this purpose, it has been decided to use the regular annual reports prepared for the Extension Division of the State Library. Libraries are therefore requested to prepare these reports with special care and completeness. Report forms have been distributed and are due to be returned on or before March 1.

3. Supervision:

Arrangements are being worked out between the Certification Board and the State Board of Accounts whereby the latter board will include compliance with certification as a part of its periodic inspection of local libraries. Libraries are assured that due consideration will be given to local problems incident to the inauguration of a certification system as well as to the purposes and requirements of certification.

4. Word of Caution:

As more certificates have come to be issued on the basis of qualifications offered rather than position held at the time the law went into effect, evidence has appeared to indicate (a) that some applications on the latter basis have requested a grade of certificate probably higher than the level of the position would require or fully justify, and (b) that some positions have been designated as professional which may be predominantly clerical or at best sub-professional, in which case they would not call for a certificate.

Local library authorities are free to make as many of their positions professional as they think best, and free also to grade their professional positions as high as they think best, provided they are prepared to maintain these positions at such levels by continuing to meet the requirements of certification. This would mean a commitment on the part of the library thereafter to employ in those positions persons who will qualify for certificates of the same grade granted to the people who were holding these positions at the time the law went into effect.

5. Designation of One Grade Only on Certificates:

As more applications have been presented requesting certificates on the basis of qualifications offered rather than prior service alone, there has been an increasing number

of requests for the designation of two or more classes and grades on a single certificate. The Certification Board decided in October that only one grade should be designated on a certificate, that is, the highest grade to which a person's qualifications entitled the applicant, with the understanding that this highest grade automatically carried validity for all equal or lower grades of certification.

This decision has raised questions concerning the comparative ranking of different classes and grades of certificates. It has been necessary in consequence to delay issuing some certificates until these questions could be clarified. The indulgence of these applicants in the meantime will be gratefully appreciated by the Certification Board.

NEWS NOTES FROM INDIANA LIBRARIES

The Berne Public Library has moved to a new location in the Berne Hardware Company building. The move was planned shortly after the holidays. . . . The high light of the Coatsville Public Library's Book Week program was the reception honoring its librarian, *Mrs. Rose Edwards*. Mrs. Edwards has been librarian at Coatsville for thirty years. . . . The Peabody Free Library of Columbia City has extended its services into two new townships. Branches established in the Columbia Township Centralized School and the Thorncreek Township School have collections of about 360 books each. *Mrs. Arlo Beard*, who was assistant librarian at the public library, resigned recently to take an office position in a defense plant.

The Dublin Library, one of the oldest in Indiana, will move into its new home this spring. A building located on Main Street has been purchased from funds collected over a period of years and raised from tag days, home coming and other events. The library has operated for several years in

the school building. *Mrs. Eva B. Hiatt* is librarian. . . . *Dorothy Dey*, formerly periodicals assistant of the Elkhart Public Library staff, resigned to be married. *Jane Shute*, a graduate of the University of Illinois Library School, has been appointed to take Miss Dey's place. Miss Shute had previous library experience in Evansville.

Several staff changes have occurred at the Evansville Public Library during the past few months. *Constance Frick*, one of Evansville's first WAVES, is attending Smith College for a month's training. Miss Frick has been librarian of the Reitz Memorial High School since 1937. *Mrs. Martha Eckert Schaff*, formerly assistant librarian at the Thomas Carr Howe High School in Indianapolis, is the new Reitz Memorial librarian. *Linda Bennett* is librarian at Camp Breckenridge, Kentucky, having been first assistant for three years at the East Side Library. *Frances Virginia Daley* of the Public Library staff in Seattle, Washington, has been appointed to fill this vacancy. *Mrs. Frank Odell*, formerly children's librarian

in Pittsburgh and Cleveland, has accepted a position as librarian at the Howell Branch succeeding *Aileen Murdock*, who is the new county librarian. *Marilea Arnett*, former county librarian, has resigned to study in the field of religious education. *Mary Jane Straub*, formerly county assistant, is taking graduate work at Indiana University. *Rose Devault*, a graduate of Murray State College, is taking Miss Straub's place. Other resignations include *Jean Stocks*, assistant in the Central Children's Department, and *Dorothy Rothrock*, formerly librarian at the Howard Roosa School, who is now teaching in Mt. Vernon. *Ruth Espenlaub* has been appointed as assistant in the Central Library Extension Department. Arrangements for a lounge room for service men on the third floor of the Central Library are being made by a committee appointed by the library board.

Mrs. Paul LaRue has been appointed librarian of the Fairmount Public Library to succeed *Mrs. Frederick Wood*, who recently resigned. *Mrs. LaRue* will be assisted by *Mrs. Luther Kimes*. . . . *Fred J. Reynolds*, who has been head of the County Department of the Fort Wayne-Allen County Public Library since 1935, has been named assistant librarian. *Phyllis Firestone*, member of the 1942 Franklin College graduating class, was chosen to receive a working scholarship in the Department of Library Science at the University of Michigan. Miss Firestone is employed in library service and is attending graduate classes part time. While a student she was an English major, and took courses in library work recommended by *Rachel Ogle*, college librarian, and the library study committee. Miss Firestone is a resident of Fort Wayne.

Barbara Freeze has resigned as assistant in the Garrett Public Library to accept a secretarial position in defense work. She attended the summer course at the State Library in 1940. . . . *Mrs. Carl Mahala*, the former Mildred Gottlieb, resigned last summer as librarian of the East Side Branch Library in Gary. *Mrs. Mahala* was ap-

pointed to the staff soon after the library was organized and was an important factor in building up the library. She is succeeded by *Martha Taylor*, who was branch librarian at Miller for five years, and who had served at the East Branch Library prior to the Miller assignment. *Lydia Kirchoff*, assistant at Central, who formerly worked at the Tolleston Branch, is the new Miller librarian. *Mrs. Ruth Squires* resigned at the Glen Park Branch to attend the University of Chicago and is also working in the university library. *Mary Denesuk*, formerly assistant in the Central Circulation Department, is taking *Mrs. Squires'* place. *Elizabeth Dawson*, circulation assistant at Central, is attending the University of Illinois Library School. *Mrs. Bessie Marks* succeeds *Helen Patterson* as branch librarian at the East Gary Branch.

Myra Tice, who for several years served as librarian of the Goodland Public Library, is soon to enter training for the WAACS. She is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, and also attended the summer course at the State Library in 1927. Recently she has been an assistant at the American Legion National Headquarters Library in Indianapolis. . . . *Mrs. L. O. Gallup* has resigned her position in the Goshen Public Library to make her home in New York City. . . . *Mrs. Marian Cromas* resigned last September as assistant librarian of the Hartford City library. She is making her home with her parents in Port Huron, Michigan, while her husband is in service, and is now on the Port Huron Public Library staff. *Mrs. Helen Frahm* has been appointed assistant librarian to succeed *Mrs. Cromas*.

Rabbi Morris M. Feuerlicht, of Indianapolis, was recently appointed by Governor Schricker as a member of the Indiana State Library and Historical Board. He succeeds *Dr. Daniel S. Robinson*, who has entered the navy's chaplain service. *Mary Schell* joined the Catalog Division of the State Library last July. Miss Schell, a graduate of the University of Michigan Department of Library Science, was an assistant in the Ref-

erence Department at Indiana University Library prior to her appointment here. *Amy Powers*, an assistant in the State Library Extension Division for the past three years is now librarian of the Indiana University Training Course for Social Work and of the Indianapolis Extension Center of Indiana University. Miss Powers was succeeded by *Mrs. Ruth E. Johnston* of Lebanon, a graduate of the University of Illinois Library School. Mrs. Johnston was assistant librarian of Earlham College from 1937-41. While she and her husband were stationed at Sheppard Field, Texas, the past year, she assisted in the organization of the hospital library.

Mrs. Lois Burton is a new assistant in the Catalog Division. *Elizabeth Martin*, formerly of the Catalog Division, who left in August to take a government position at Wright Air Field in Dayton, Ohio, was married in November to Lt. Robert G. Correll, also of Indiana, in Waco, Texas. *Ennid Kirk*, formerly reference librarian in the Indiana Division, completed her library training at the University of Illinois last summer. She is now first assistant in the Catalog Department of the Fort Wayne-Allen County Public Library. *Mrs. Vivian Watson*, assistant in the Reference Division for a number of years, resigned in September to join the WAACS. She has been in training at Des Moines, Iowa, and is now a sergeant. *Mrs. Lova Dillman Riekert* has rejoined the staff as a cataloger. Mrs. Riekert was a member of the staff prior to her marriage a year ago. *Mrs. Edna W. Sander*, Columbia '40, has come to the State Library to take charge of the Loan Desk. Mrs. Sander, who is the wife of Harold J. Sander, chief of the Reference Division, has held positions at Brown University Library as head of Special Collections and at Butler University Library. *Mrs. Esther Agnew* has transferred from the Loan Desk to the Genealogy Division, replacing *Mrs. Mary Lynch Lemoine*. *Mrs. Mary Gano* is a new assistant at the Loan Desk.

Mrs. Opal Foxworthy, senior assistant at the East Washington Branch Library in Indianapolis, who has been on sick leave for nearly a year, resigned September 1. *Elizabeth McCracken*, of the Supervisor of Branches Office, has been granted a nine months' leave to study at the Western Reserve University Library School. *Marjorie True* and *Mary Henderson* have returned to the Circulation Department of the Indianapolis Public Library after more than a year's sick leave. *Helen Myers Glick*, a former staff member, has been reappointed to the Catalog Department. *Catherine Bailey* has been made head of Library Extension, and *Mary Isabelle Steele* is in charge of the operation of Extension stations. *Margaret Yager*, Peabody '40, has been appointed to the staff and is temporarily assigned to the Brightwood Branch. *Frances Edwards*, formerly assistant librarian of the Children's Department of the Kansas City, Missouri, Public Library has joined the staff. *Alice Carter* has resigned to take a position with the Canadian Red Cross. *Jane Allen* and *Margaret Elberg* have resigned to accept positions with the War Department. *Helen Jane Barnell* of the Catalog Department resigned December 13. *Margaret Kelly Carroll*, *Jean Rettig McDonald* and *Mary Weissell* have resigned from the Indianapolis Public Library to accompany their husbands who are in service. *Marian Henley* has gone to the Cincinnati Public Library. *Vera Morgan*, former head of Library Extension, resigned January 1, to accept a position in the East.

The Kendallville Public Library recently received a sum of \$2,000 from the will of the late *Mrs. Ellen McCray*. The only stipulation of the bequest is that the money be used for books to be placed in a section known as the Ellen M. McCray section. . . .

The Knox Public Library was damaged by a fire of unknown origin on November 27. Damage to the building is estimated at \$800, and books destroyed by smoke and water amounted to \$300. The public library moved into its present building about

two years ago and at that time spent a considerable amount of money in remodeling and buying new equipment. The loss is doubly serious at this time because of extensive efforts of the library to serve a considerable additional population of workers in the defense plant at Kingsbury. . . . Improvements made in the **Lagrange-Lagrange County Library** include redecorating, floor refinishing, and the removal of the Children's Department to the basement. Added stack space had become urgent after service was extended to the county.

Mildred Sloane, who has been county librarian of **LaPorte** since 1939, resigned to accept a similar position in Mansfield, Ohio. *Mrs. F. G. Griffith* is assuming duties of county librarian temporarily. The **LaPorte Library** has added a new special shelf of books for the use of the Parent-Teacher Association which includes books on child psychology, religion, health, and other aspects of child training. . . . *Ruth Wilhoite* is **Lebanon's** new children's librarian. She succeeds *Leota Price*, who after a nine-month leave of absence resigned. *Mrs. William Shepperd*, who before her marriage was *Lucile Clay*, has been appointed reference librarian to fill the vacancy left by *Phyllis Lowe's* resignation. Miss *Lowe* has accepted a position in defense work.

The auditorium of the **Marion Public Library** has been redecorated and is now open to all civic and educational organizations. . . . *Walter H. Kaiser*, chief librarian of the **Muncie Public Library**, served as senior public library specialist in the U. S. Office of Education, Federal Security Agency in Washington, D. C. During his three months' leave of absence, *Mrs. Grace A. Harper*, reference librarian, was acting librarian. Remodeling at the **Muncie Public Library** includes new rubber tile flooring, refinished hardwood floors, and a modernized loan desk. The new "Young Moderns" browsing shelves are reported to be popular with teen-age readers.

Gretchen Blair of **Portertown** has recently been appointed assistant librarian of the **Newport Public Library**. *Kathryn Parks*, who formerly held this position, resigned to accept a teaching position in Clinton.

October 6th marked the 25th anniversary of the opening of the **Oxford library**. The first annual report shows a total of 1,457 books while today the library has a total of 10,013. . . . *Mrs. Erma Potts* is librarian of the new **Austin Branch Library (Scottsburg)** which opened on Saturday, November 7. *Mrs. Potts*, who succeeds *Mrs. Hazel Feaster*, will also operate the bookmobile part of the week. . . . *Edna Bollinger*, librarian of the **River Park Branch** in **South Bend**, was married August 7 to *William Wayne Stoler* also of **South Bend**. She will remain on the staff for the next few months. . . . The **Tell City Carnegie Library** celebrated its silver anniversary on Tuesday evening, November 17, with a program in the library auditorium. . . . *Evelyn Strouse*, formerly assistant librarian at **Coshocton, Ohio**, became **Tipton's** new librarian, December 1. She takes the place of *Mrs. Sam Matthews*, who resigned recently.

The **Upland library**, formerly located on Main Street, is now in the postoffice building. . . . *Mrs. Elsie Johnson*, librarian of the **Walkerton Public Library** for the past four years, has resigned to accept a position as assistant manager of the girls' dormitories at the **Kingsbury Defense Plant** in **Walkerton**. *Mrs. Nina Sellers Taylor* is the new librarian. . . . *Mrs. Tom Taylor*, graduate of the University of Tennessee, has been appointed assistant librarian of the **West Lafayette Public Library**. . . . A collection of approximately 600 volumes valued at \$1,000 has been added to the **Williamsport Public Library** through the *John L. Kiefer* bequest. The new books are listed in a special publication distributed to residents of the community.

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